



# A STUDY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MOTHER LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION AS NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020

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## ABSTRACT

India is clearly different among the groups of people who further can be divided in the sections of rural and urban. The people are quite continuously bearing the tradition to the further line of keeping the difference in almost all social conditions. Education is such a goal oriented issue in which the people are further coming up to be differentiated and particularly deviated to be called as equally developed. Unfortunately in case of education also the rural to urban difference can be observed. As per the Census 2011 the rural population was possessing 67.77 percent of literacy which was for the urban as 84.11 percent. This difference is not limited to the level of education only but also for the job engagement or be away from the economic exploitation. This is a situation of by chance with which the Indian population is unconditionally and unjustifiably attached with the situation of education. In this condition language plays a vital role because for education a good level of motivation is also needed. In the rural places many students are from first generation and belong to a background where the external languages are hardly being heard by the students. So the rural education did always have a trend to be local vernacular oriented so after doing a few classes when the inequality is much prominent to them. The rural to urban division is really a factor for non motivation. Now if all the children of the nation can get education up to a certain level in the schools. After attaining a certain age when the need of education could be felt then the other languages could be given to them. It will surely be helpful for the inclusive trend of education in an altogether manner when all students will be equally educated. In this way the constitutional provision of equality will also be finely managed. This study is elaborating on this possibility through the lens of NEP 2020. The Act's 29(2)(f) has given an assurance that from the June 2021 a basic language policy will be adopted by keeping in focus the mother languages for the students in primary level of schooling.

**KEYWORDS:** Groups of people, Tradition, Social conditions, Census, NEP 2020.

### NEED OF LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION:

Inter-action is a need for the best kind of education as the three stakeholders' means the guardians, teachers and students should speak to each other. For this purpose the language is an important aspect (Wyse et. al. 2017). The educational curriculum should be given much help if the syllabus should be in the own mother tongue. Zedan et. al. (2013) have pointed out a good fact in this case and they have said language is not only needed to be communicative rather it is useful for the man making. A human who has used own language may be enough respectful to own self. It gives much value upon life because the easiness of living can be assured.

### INDIAN EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE USE:

Graddol (2010) has explained that the English language is not a skill for India rather it is a social status. So the social differences are becoming highly relevant with the language use. The people are not comfortably accepting the language but just for getting a social status the language has to be continued. Yesapogu (2016) has taken some more critical stand to say that in the independent India the English should not get that position which was in the time of colonial period. But the educational system is still giving the people a condition of being educating by adopting a foreign language. Yadav (2014) has said that the situation requires some good help as learning in English cannot provide the opportunity to provide any good help to think in the otherwise not understandable language. It is a situation that education and thinking are getting different languages in altogether which is not at all good for the students' mental health to come out with some better cognitive.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF EIGHTH SCHEDULE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION:

Rana (2014) has said that the equality which is imbibed in the Indian Constitution has a due need of the vernacular use in the time of primary education. All the children should be useful for the educating strategy when there will not be any difference based on the language. It will give equal level of skill formation. In the eighth schedule the creation has mentioned 22 languages which all are Indian so the children of this nation can feel a good understanding with their own. It is giving a chance to them for being learned with the culture of them. In this way the learning could be much meaningful. Singha (2012) has elucidated a further point by saying the Constitution has a blue print of the language establishment which is further made through the different government plans. This basic aim of people development can be taken at the extent of education as well.

### NEED OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020:

Khurana (2020) has said the New Educational Policy has set new goal to be attained with a properly new setting of educational patterns. It is hopefully a new pattern of education when the student centric approach will be adopted. The students can now make their own decision for their study. They can take two native languages simultaneously. It will boost up confidence in them and they can be highly motivated in education. It is a win - win situation when the educational

driving force will be solely made by the students themselves. Khaitan (2020) has further emphasised upon a point to say students' participation which will definitely reduce the rate of dropouts from the schools. This language oriented plan will be helpful for the students until the class V with a hope to be till the class VIII. It is really going to make a change in the complete scenario when no student will be deviated from the other and equality in education will be made.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020:

The aim of the NEP is to see India as a global leading power in the educational sector. Nandini (2020) has claimed that the methods in it can really be helpful towards achieving a good place by keeping attention on all types of students. No student will be marked as deviated or their presence should not be seen as educationally back warded. All the children should get equal level of learning. It is the most significant part that no student group will be specially helped or gets any special loss. Kumar (2020) has told about the situation as like the private and public schools should use equal nature of vernacular which is clearing a fact that speaks for the children that merely any socio - economic position can keep them aloof from the equal proceed towards achieving the best in their lives. It is giving them the best to do in their education and very particularly for their realized learning.

### POSSIBILITY OF NEW OUTCOME:

According to reliable authority the NEP has 2 lakh suggestions from different levels of local self-bodies, 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 ULBs and 676 districts (Anuja 2020). It is really a holistic type of policy collection to work in further according to the need of the time. Tiwari (2020) has told that the NEP 2020 is much positive towards the decolonising of education. It will surely give a chance to the students to decide what can be done in the upcoming future in their lives. It is giving a choice liberty to the students and now they can make their education as per their choice. It can give a better condition of studying with which a common deliverance can be used. The upcoming time can give a transformation in the lives of the students.

### UPCOMING RURAL EDUCATION:

Chandrasekharam (2020) has claimed that the rural anganwadi centres have better role in education of the children as they belong to the same culture of the parents. The students can feel equal in home and school so that they can take education without any uncomforted situation. This education should give them a better situation of creating a positive living. In this connection, Sadgopal (2020) has said that the private schools should be liable to provide any special teaching to their students therefore the public schools in the rural places should be able to give equal type of education. Then the rural to urban educational difference will be minimised. It will make the rural students included in the universal kind of basic primary education to the highest possible sufficiency. They will come to the educational institutions when certainly they feel that their education is of much beneficial. Then the government can take further steps towards getting the full efficiency out of the rural education.

**CONCLUSION:**

Language is a vital condition in any society. It is not an asset but needs which can be fulfilled by the help of society for the condition of inter connection. Henceforth language can be enough condition for the social wish fulfilment. In this case the education is highly attached with language. People can learn by using their chosen languages. The reading and writing are to be done in own version. The language should be accepted by the students and they must use that. In this way it can be said that the mother language is an immediate requirement for continuing the best learning. In this manner the complete scenario of education can be understood with the prospect of the languages.

In the National Education Policy of 2020 it will be much hopeful that a new level of learning will be done. There is a provision that up to class five the mother language will be the only medium to learn the study materials. It will be helpful for the rural population very specifically as the students from that areas are not having any positive situation in their lives to be continued with their wish. It can make an opportunity for the nation to use full efficiency. It is a time when the old tradition of rural to urban students may have different kinds of education due to the different languages in their study.

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